

is for the payment of food relief furnished to Germany.

**Single Tariff Imposed.**

Provision for the most favored nation treatment in the German customs system for the allied and associated countries, and a single tariff, and no tariff discriminations based on the flag of the vessels in which goods are transported or the route of importation or exportation, will be incorporated in the peace treaty with Germany, according to the present provisional agreement. The restriction is to be enforced for five years after the conclusion of peace, and it probably will include the proviso that the tariff in force upon imports from the associated countries during that period shall be based on the most favored nations schedule of 1914.

The obligation to maintain under a single tariff the 1914 schedule will be specified only for a limited period, since there is a fair realization that Germany will be able financially to raise the maximum of importation payments to limit or exclude unnecessary imports only by the imposition of higher customs rates. And the proposal is under consideration to give Germany, after the period which is to be enforced for the study and revision of existing tariff, absolute freedom to increase all her duties.

The economic problems of Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland, the industries of which heretofore have been based on membership in the German Empire and access to the German market, probably will get consideration under a provision permitting them freedom of trade with Germany during the period of transition and readjustment, until it is possible for them to build up new markets.

**Necessary to Insure Markets.**

Such a solution was found absolutely essential for certain industries, like cotton manufacturers and the wine of Alsace-Lorraine, for which no permanent market exists outside of Germany. The conference experts, who agreed upon this solution, believe this arrangement to be equally advantageous and acceptable to Germany.

The problem of the experts in formulating the conditions under which Germany will be permitted to reestablish commercial relations with the rest of the world has been most complicated and intricate, since, in addition to providing for equality of trade relations and prevention of discriminations against the present opponents of Germany, it has been necessary to consider that Germany's ability to pay reparations is contingent largely upon the absence of hampering restrictions upon the development of home industries and an outlet for foreign trade.

It has been the endeavor in the consideration of the problem to cause as little loss as possible to the trade relations created before the war by virtue of special arrangements and to allow Germany freedom of tariff regulation so far as is compatible with the necessities of reparation.

**PRESIDENT ABLE TO TAKE MOTOR RIDE**

**His First Time Out Since Attack of Illness**

PARIS, April 9.—President Wilson left the "White House" after the meeting of the Council of War yesterday for the first time since his illness.

With Rear-Admiral Cary Grayson, his personal physician, he motored about town in a limousine.

**TROOPS GO TO QUELL ESSEN STRIKE RIOTS**

**Workmen Now Occupy Krupp Plant, Says Report.**

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—German Government troops are marching on Essen, where a collision has occurred between the strikers and the Christian workers' organization, the members of which declare to continue their employment, as Berlin dispatch announces. The strikers have occupied the Krupp munition plant, the message adds.

**WILSON WIRE KING ALBERT**

**Sends Congratulatory Message on His Birthday.**

PARIS, April 9.—President Wilson telegraphed yesterday a congratulatory message to the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the latter's birthday. The message read:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on your birthday and my hope that you may have many another birthday in times that will rapidly grow brighter and witness the entire restoration of Belgium."

**PARIS, April 9.**—The work of the central committee which is trying Capt. E. G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex., was concluded in England today and the court adjourned to meet in Paris on Saturday. The prosecution still has another witness to call before the defense opens its case. Capt. Chamberlain is charged with having made false reports in connection with his reported aerial exploits on the British front last summer.

The defense was much elated to-day over admissions made by W. M. Webb, British War Office handwriting expert, under cross-examination. With the object of showing unfairness in the methods Webb employed in preparing photographic documents, the defense drew from him the statement that he did not use for his comparisons typical specimens of Capt. Chamberlain's handwriting, but isolated letters which most resembled inscriptions appearing on the reports in question.

Rear Admiral Knapp, the American naval commander here, refused to give public details of the commission's acceptance of a British invitation to go to Paris by airplane.

**ARRANGING FOR THE TREATY.**

Quarters at Versailles Being Assigned to Commission.

PARIS, April 9.—Representatives of the Peace Commission again have visited Versailles to look after arrangements for the signing of the peace treaty in the palace there. The commission which has the work in hand is composed of M. Arnao, secretary of Paul Duhaut, general secretary of the peace conference; Messrs. Harrison and Patchin of the American delegation; Messrs. Norman and Gifford of the British delegation; the Marquis of Duxbury and the Marquis of the Italian delegation and Mr. Kaval of the Japanese delegation.

The newspaper correspondents will be accommodated in the northern wing of the palace. New telephone arrangements were ordered for the Hall of Mirrors.

The enemy delegates probably will be lodged in villas in the neighborhood of Versailles.

**REFER WIGMORE COMPLAINT.**

Chamberlain's Letter Will Be Sent to Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Attorney-General Palmer will refer the letter of Senator Chamberlain complaining that Col. John H. Wigmore abused the franking privilege in mailing out a defense of the army court-martial system to the Post Office Department.

It was said at the Department of Justice today that the natural course of official procedure was to send the complaint to the Post Office Department, which has entire charge of investigation of abuses of the franking privilege.

**WOODS SPURS WORK CAMPAIGN.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of soldier employment, left here today for Chicago to consult with his special representatives in the central division and also with Major General Leland Wood on employment conditions in that district.

**63 Dental Officers Die in War.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Casualties in the Dental Corps of the army, tabulated by Surgeon-General Ireland and announced today, disclose that six officers of the corps were killed in action. Forty-seven other officers died of disease.

**PALESTINE RAILROAD**

**Photographs of Men**

1575 FIFTH AVE. CO. 10-151

## HUMBERT'S LAWYER ATTACKS POINCARÉ

Verbal Fireworks Mark Trial of Former Senator Accused of Disloyalty.

**PRESIDENT TO TESTIFY**

**Accused Man's Attorney Says Client Is Victim of Political Enemies.**

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—The situation created at the trial of Senator Charles Humbert by the reading of President Poincaré's testimony, accusations by M. Moro-Giuliani, Humbert's lawyer, that the French President made "voluntary errors," and subsequent threats by Capt. Morel, the public prosecutor, to have Moro-Giuliani disbarred from practice, is one without precedent in France's spectacular law courts. Senator Humbert is on trial on the charge of having had commerce with the enemy.

President Poincaré, in view of the bitter attacks to which he was subjected by Humbert's lawyer, asked today to be heard anew, and Col. Masselin, after reading the President's letter, acquiesced, as the President wished to explain further regarding his relations and interviews with Senator Humbert.

President Poincaré's testimony related to the conversations he and Humbert had had regarding the latter's alleged disloyalty, and his alleged efforts to have Humbert's name removed from the list of traitors. He said he had advised Humbert to make a charge before the military tribunals, which Humbert had refused to do. He said he had refused to do so, and that he had refused to do so, and that he had refused to do so.

It will be to the glory of my career to be disbarred under such circumstances," shouted Moro-Giuliani.

In summing up the long discussion of the whole trial, Moro-Giuliani's argument was that President Poincaré was anxious to have Humbert removed from the list of traitors, and that he had refused to do so, and that he had refused to do so.

Humbert's lawyer declared this afternoon that he intended to demand to be present when President Poincaré was heard as a witness. While he would not insist upon bringing the President to the court house, the latter's testimony must be handled the same as that of any ordinary witness.

Senator Humbert asked to be confronted with the President, whether at Elisee Palace or in court.

**CHAMBERLAIN WINS POINT.**

Handwriting Expert Makes Admissions Favorable to Officer.

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## PARLIAMENT SENDS PROTEST ON LENINE

Two Hundred Members of Body Wire Lloyd George Not to Recognize.

**BASED ON BULLITT TALE**

**Two-thirds of House Membership Pledged for Full Payment of Indemnities.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

LONDON, April 9.—Two hundred members of the House of Commons signed tonight another telegram to Premier Lloyd George to have Mr. Poincaré state the Peace Conference was considering recognition of Lenin's government in Russia and that the signatures strongly objected to any dealings whatever with the Bolsheviks.

A debate in the House to-night showed plainly the Bolsheviks have no friends at all within the Commons. The debate was based upon an alleged message from Lenin brought to Paris by William E. Bullitt and Lincoln S. Steffen.

The House Secretary said he believed such stories were German propaganda. Even the Labor members indignantly repudiated any sympathy for the Bolsheviks.

Russian Bolsheviks now are being arrested throughout England and three hundred will be the number of the party deported to Canada. Unhappily the debate gave Horatio Bottomley a chance to say that if President Wilson is considering the recognition of the Bolsheviks, he should not return to America too soon to face the American people, whom he no longer represented. Other speakers emphasized the wisdom of making every effort to preserve the best of understanding between America and Great Britain.

Four hundred members of the House, however, have signed the telegram, which has now signed the telegram on the subject of indemnities. The British Premier has telegraphed that the British delegates will stand firmly by all pledges given at the recent elections.

The House of Commons is evidently in an aggressive mood and sensitive to every determined attitude of the country.

The *Post Mail Gazette* prints the following from Paris:

"Although the American peace delegation refused to publish the confidential report drawn up by William C. Bullitt and Lincoln S. Steffen on their return to the United States, I have succeeded in obtaining through a trustworthy source information respecting the special message with which the American delegation was entrusted by the State Department of the United States, was entrusted by Lenin."

"I am assured that Lenin has definitely undertaken to cease waging war between the classes, against the provisional Government now established in Russia and against the Allies. He also has undertaken to abstain from conducting a Bolshevik propaganda campaign in foreign countries. But to these several undertakings Lenin attaches a most important indispensable condition, namely the prompt and forthright recognition of his Government by the allied and associated Powers."

"Nothing but the prompt and forthright recognition of the Bolshevik Government is the condition upon which the American peace delegation of Council of Four or the Peace Conference as a whole will adopt toward this communication is unknown."

"The hint of President Wilson's attitude on the matter are forthcoming, while in British official circles extreme reticence is still observed."

**OUTLAWRY GROWS IN VIENNA.**

Volkwehr Shows Signs of Increasing Independence.

PARIS, April 9.—Reports have reached the American delegation that conditions in Vienna are becoming worse. Acts of violence are increasing, but the tactics elements are restrained by the need of food from the Allies.

The Volkwehr, a popular force, something between the imperial army and the revolutionists, is showing increased independence. An important meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been set for April 14, when a Soviet form of government will be discussed.

**FRENCH FLIER FORCED DOWN.**

Ocean Trip Ends After 110 Miles Are Covered.

PARIS, April 9.—Lieut. J. P. Fontan, who started yesterday on the first leg of a flight which he intended should take him across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands, was compelled to land near Bourges, 110 miles from his starting point, because of a cracked cylinder.

On March 16 the Lieutenant also started, but was compelled to come down southeast of Blois because of a cracked cylinder.

**FRENCH TO TRAIN POLES.**

Military Convention Provides for Army Development.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Polish press today reports that according to the Franco-Polish military convention France is required to train the Polish army after the French system. Twelve hundred French officers, the newspaper says, will begin this training soon.

**PEACE USE FOR POISON GAS.**

Method Found to Employ It to Kill Tree Larvae.

PARIS, April 9.—Poison gas, that hitherto such havoc during the war, will be utilized for a very different and beneficent purpose in the future, it is announced in scientific circles.

Gabriel Bertrand of the Pasteur Institute informed the Academy of Sciences today that he had discovered a method by which such gas might be applied for the destruction of caterpillars and injurious larvae which had worked destructively on tree growth in the country districts during the past few years.

**POLES DESTROY GERMAN STATIONS.**

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—During a Polish celebration at Posen the statues of Bismarck and Wilhelm I. were destroyed, according to a dispatch received to-night.

**BEAUFORT INDIGESTION**

**6 BEAUFORTS**

**Hot Water**

**Sure Relief**

**BEAUFORTS**

**FOR INDIGESTION**

## OFFICER WHO KILLED MAJOR HELD INSANE

Col. Rutherford of British Army Is Shock Victim.

LONDON, April 9.—Lieut.-Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford of the Medical Corps of the British army was ordered detained to-day as insane by the Judge in his trial for the killing of Major Miles Charles Seton of Melbourne, January 13.

The case was one of the most remarkable ever tried in England, as Col. Rutherford was said to have shot Major Seton, also an officer in the Medical Corps, under circumstances which led every one to believe that the "unwritten law" would be raised in his defense. A plea of insanity, however, was entered in the trial to-day.

Army medical officers testified that Col. Rutherford suffered from shell shock and insomnia and also had contemplated suicide because his arms were diseased as a result of the constant use of antiseptics. Dr. Hyslop, a mental expert, testified that Rutherford told him he had shot a month before the shooting in which he murdered Seton and awoke from it in a condition of terror.

Rutherford said he could not afterwards be thought from his mind. Dr. Hyslop testified that Rutherford told him he had no doubts of his wife. The Judge said he agreed with the verdict and ordered Col. Rutherford detained.

## BANK EMPLOYEES IN BERLIN STRIKE

Workers in All Large Institutions Except One Quit Their Posts.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 9.—All the employees of the large Berlin banks have struck with the exception of those of the Handels- und Industriebank. The organized and unorganized bank employees had adopted by a large majority a resolution calling a general strike of bank workers all over Germany unless the bank management entered into negotiations with the national Minister of Labor to fix a definite wage schedule and adjust other issues.

The employees of the Bank for Trade and Industry, however, refused to join the strike. The Handels- und Industriebank went on strike yesterday and a half dozen banks, including the Deutsche, Dresdener and Disconto banks, refused to open their branches by opening thirty of their branches to the customers of the Handels- und Industriebank until the strike is over.

The employees of the Handels- und Industriebank demanded an increase in pay which the bank could not see its way to granting without endangering the safety of the institution. The bank management in an ultimatum that they would strike on April 8 if the demands were not satisfied.

The threat of railroad employees to add to Germany's troubles by striking has brought a sharp reply from the Government in which such action is denounced as "the act of the enemy people." Assurance is given the would-be strikers that a strike "will be regarded as a breach of contract and will be prosecuted to the limit of the law."

The Government statement appeals to railroad men to "remember it spent billions for them at the expense of less fortunate employees of other industries. The Government would be 'conscienceless' were it to permit railroads to injure the people by stopping transportation."

The statement also appeals to the workers to "remember it spent billions for them at the expense of less fortunate employees of other industries. The Government would be 'conscienceless' were it to permit railroads to injure the people by stopping transportation."

**BRITISH NAVY GAINS SHOWN.**

2,000,000 Tons, Costing \$1,500,000, Added During War.

LONDON, April 9.—More than two million tons of shipping were added to the British fleet during the war, at a cost of between \$1,250,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000, according to a statement to-day by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-Espence, director of naval construction at the Admiralty.

After the battle of the Falkland Islands, the statement says, the design of the British fleet was altered from battleships to battle cruisers, the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The famous "hulk" ships—Caocho-Slovats to the south and the allied and Rumanian troops there will be the three barriers against which the Bolshevik push will be stopped."

**GERMAN BID TO AUSTRIA.**

Delegation Arrives in Vienna to Conduct Negotiations.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—Despatches from Vienna to-day announce the arrival there of a German delegation.

The delegation has opened negotiations for the incorporation of Austria in Germany.

**FLIER KILLED IN NOSE DIVE.**

Lieutenant Meets Death and Sergeant Is Hurt in Fall.

HAWKINS, Va., April 9.—Lieut. John E. Neely of Seattle was killed and Sergeant J. S. Richardson seriously injured to-day at Langley Field when an airplane which Neely was driving fell from a height of about 150 feet.

Witnesses said Neely attempted a nose dive with his machine when too close to the ground.

Neely was 24 years old. Richardson's address was not given.

**POLES TO REPATRIATE PRISONERS.**

VARSAN, April 9.—A Polish mission to Lithuania to-day announced that the Polish prisoners of war in concentration camps in Jugo Slavia, Bulgaria and Turkey left here to-day. A similar mission will go to Italy to look after the repatriation of Polish prisoners there.

## REDS IN ODESSA GET IMMENSE SUPPLIES

Increasing Military Menace Cause of Retirement of Allied Forces.

**SERIOUS SITUATION SEEN**

**Bolshevism, on Decline in South, Gets New Power to Crush Opponents.**

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—The chief cause of anxiety in connection with the evacuation of Odessa by the Allies and the occupation by Bolsheviks lies in the fact that the most fertile regions in Southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Bolshevik forces, giving them immense resources of grain, coal and minerals.

The reason for the Allies' retirement was the constantly increasing menace of the Bolshevik soldiery against the allied garrison, which was able to maintain its supplies with the greatest difficulty. The commander thereupon decided to withdraw his forces, numbering approximately 50,000. The troops retired to Rumania and Constantinople.

News of the evacuation of Odessa caused no surprise here. The French Generalissimo, Marshal Foch, announced a few days ago that he would hold Odessa to the last. But Foreign Minister Pichon told the Chamber of Deputies on March 27 that the evacuation of Odessa was serious because of the problem of feeding the 300,000 civilian inhabitants.

May Go to the Danister.

The allied forces at Odessa included three French regiments, three Greek regiments and a Rumanian contingent. It is presumed here that the allied force will withdraw to the Danister.

The situation in Rumania and Poland is far from reassuring, even with these additional troops to help form a cordon against the spread of Bolshevism. Both Rumania and Poles require the largest measure of aid from the Allies in providing them with food, military equipment and organization.

It is regarded as essential in competent quarters that Gen. Haider's Polish divisions should be hurried eastward as soon as possible, for otherwise, it is pointed out, there is a possibility of the formation of a great Bolshevik block, consisting of Russians, Hungarians and Germans, which would be so powerful that immense forces would be required to resist it.

Statements of various countries gathered in Paris discussed the Odessa question with considerable inquietude to-day, and it was expected it would form the subject of discussion among the delegates to the Peace Conference.

It was remarked in semi-official circles that reports received from Russia previous to the evacuation of Odessa gave the Bolsheviks there to be on the down grade owing to the gradual exhaustion of funds and lack of supplies. But the evacuation of Odessa and surrounding districts of the Bolsheviks have given them a new lease of life and placed in their power the means to crush, temporarily at least, the rising strength of the French-backed capital in France most vigorously the Bolshevik progress.

## ARMY FROM RUSSIA TO ASSIST HUNGARY

Continued from First Page.

lution in Bavaria. We have only the barest announcement of the new State was established."

Lenine also sent a message to Bela Kun asking him to advise the new world the Odessa had been taken by the Ukrainian Bolsheviks.

The Jugoslav press bureau here announces that the Belgrade Government rejected the demand of the Allies intended to obtain the cooperation of a Jugoslav army against the Hungarian Communist Government. The refusal, it is added, was made on grounds that the Allies have not yet recognized Jugoslavia.

## 1,200 Join Communist Army.

LONDON, April 9.—Twelve hundred German Austrian volunteers for the Hungarian Communist army have arrived in Vienna, under command of the Austrian Communist leader, Boris Mond Ziegel, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Budapest says. More Austrians are expected. General enlistment for the Hungarian Red army will begin Sunday.

A committee was appointed and Hungarian Minister of War in the Cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi, has committed suicide, according to a German Government wireless message.

## BUDAPEST IN FEAR OF RED TERRORS

People Refuse to Talk Against Communism.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 9 (delayed).—The major cause of the present situation in Budapest is the unwillingness of the people to talk against Communism, as they are afraid of a repetition of the terror which followed the formation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. But it is plain it is even present in their minds that they are being robbed of their property by persons incapable of organizing the country's economy, keeping up factories or doing anything except printing money, as is done in Moscow, when the present stock is exhausted.

The multitude of censors employed by the Foreign Office at Budapest, openly are polite and are courteously passing all matter submitted, later to be passed at the telegraph office. Because of this, the correspondent was compelled to return to Vienna in order to cable details of conditions in Budapest.

A brilliant engineer whose home has been commandeered and whose factory has been taken over with himself installed as manager, discussed with the correspondent the situation in Hungary, and has been put in charge of all other factories of a similar nature in Hungary, he said.

"It is difficult to get the workmen to work. They are spending their time demanding increases in wages. But there will be a temporary halt when our old stock of raw material is exhausted, then the Government must put up more money to pay wages or we must close."

"We can keep going for six weeks. But when we are unable to secure raw material from outside of Hungary the products of such factories will reach fabulous prices and then disappear entirely from the markets."

The Communists maintain that the Central Empires would be saved from ruin by their methods; that the capitalists, being unable or unwilling to undertake business under present conditions, the Communists will force the workers to work for a moderate wage and that the Government will furnish the capital. But when faced with the problem of securing raw materials from other countries, whose capitalists are unwilling to accept their money in payment, they talk vaguely about an exchange of products.

Back in their hands is Lenin's scheme of communizing the whole world, thus making the rich countries support the poor ones.

Among such Communists are Jules Halper, a prominent engineer; Alexis Hurevich, Commissioner for the Socialization of Factories; Professor Peter Agoston, Chancellor of the Foreign Office, and other prominent figures. A distinguished Socialist lawyer, who is known as a sincere worker for the good of humanity, is also a Communist, but is quite willing to accept the limitations and forcible destruction of the rich and middle classes if they resist the nationalization of property. He concluded the conversation with the correspondent by remarking, ironically:

"I wonder if we can succeed?"

## MARCH ON BUDAPEST BY RUSSIAN SOVIETS

Berlin Reports Also Threats on Galician Frontier.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The London Times Service.

BROOKLYN, April 9.—Berlin newspapers publish a telegram saying that a Russian Soviet army is being assembled along the Galician frontier opposite Czernowitz. A part of this army has already commenced its march toward Budapest, while other Soviet troops in Lithuania are marching toward Vink. A third Soviet detachment is advancing on Gorodny, having captured Smirna, where it took some guns and made prisoners. They expect to reach Verezka in a few days.

According to a Moscow wireless dispatch reproduced in German papers Trotsky declared to the Soviet Council that the Soviet troops were under orders to assume the offensive on all fronts and were marching on victoriously. This statement is somewhat in contradiction, so far as the Lithuanian frontier is concerned, with the latest news from Kovno, published here by the Lithuanian press bureau, according to which the Soviet army was defeated and obliged to evacuate northern Lithuania across the river Muscha, abandoning military stores.

Ponovesh has been recaptured by the Lithuanians after severe fighting, the bureau reports. Kupinsky, twenty miles east of Ponovesh, also has been taken. The Bolshevik army is retreating in disorder to the Drink.

It is difficult to reconcile these facts with a victorious offensive by the Soviet troops, though the retreat may in some way be connected with an advance on the new front toward the south. The Kovno telegram adds that the whole district of Ponovesh and Vilkomer is now cleared of Bolshevik troops and that in an encounter at Vilkomer the second Soviet regiment of 7,000 troops was entirely destroyed. The Lithuanians, having captured many prisoners and large booty, are continuing the pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks.

## BRITAIN BLOCKS MONROE CLAUSE

Continued from First Page.

tioned there remain the questions of the disposal of the Saar Valley, the left bank of the Rhine, Danzig and Fiume, but these are described as not involving in their present status the difficulties encountered in regard to reparation.

Although Premier Paderewski made an appeal to-day, it was useless, as it has been decided apparently that Danzig is to be a free city.

Of the many rumors in circulation today to explain the break between Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson one alleges it was due to a disagreement on the Irish question. This is denied positively, but with the admission that the President and the British Premier had discussed this question informally at a luncheon a week ago. This is the first admission that the matter ever has been up between the two and is interesting in view of the arrival next week of the Irish delegates from America. It is regarded as certain here that the President will not allow the Irish question to interfere with an early peace treaty.

## IDEALISTIC LEAGUE DECRIED IN A. E. F.

Captain Says U. S. Soldiers' Views Should Be Given.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Pendergast (Wash.) made public to-night a letter he has received from an unnamed Captain in the American forces in France which said in part regarding the League of Nations:

"It seems to me there should be provision made so that the members of the A. E. F. should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments in this connection."

"I believe the first and most important feature we have before us is the establishment of peace. The League of Nations proposition to be taken up later, but a full and free opportunity should be given to all Americans to express themselves in the present."

"We believe, and I can safely say 80 per cent. of the A. E. F. believe the same, that this League of Nations is a very good thing, but at the same time we believe that every interest of America should be considered and we should not allow ourselves to be deceived by the propaganda of the purely idealistic theories."

"We believe our interests lie in our own hemisphere for the present and that we must stand ready to protect its interests and keep a watchful eye on the Pacific side."

"Our work here is done. We don't want to become a police power of Europe. The boys want to go home. It is their reward; let them have it."

"Am writing you frankly of my views and the views of innumerable others on the subject. We offer no criticism, simply a statement of facts and our duty as we see it."

## DEBATED APPEAL TO ALLIES.

German Council Planned to Ask Aid, Report.

PARIS, April 9.—At the latest session of the German Council the Government considered the possibility of making an appeal to the allied armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of *Le Journal* reports.

The newspaper *Le Journal* understands that Gen. Humbert, former commander of the French Third Army, will be appointed "Commander of the allied troops in Central Europe."

## CRUISER CHARGED AT RIO JANEIRO.

Rio JANEIRO, April 9.—The American cruiser Chicago, attached to the Pacific fleet, arrived here to-day.

## ARMY FROM RUSSIA TO ASSIST HUNGARY

Continued from First Page.

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## 1,200 Join Communist Army.

LONDON, April 9.—Twelve hundred German Austrian volunteers for the Hungarian Communist army have arrived in Vienna, under command of the Austrian Communist leader, Boris Mond Ziegel, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Budapest says. More Austrians are expected. General enlistment for the Hungarian Red army will begin Sunday.

A committee was appointed and Hungarian Minister of War in the Cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi, has committed suicide, according to a German Government wireless message.

## BUDAPEST IN FEAR OF RED TERRORS

People Refuse to Talk Against Communism.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 9 (delayed).—The major cause of the present situation in Budapest is the unwillingness of the people to talk against Communism, as they are afraid of a repetition of the terror which followed the formation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. But it is plain it is even present in their minds that they are being robbed of their property by persons incapable of organizing the country's economy, keeping up factories or doing anything except printing money, as is done in Moscow, when the present stock is exhausted.

The multitude of censors employed by the Foreign Office at Budapest, openly are polite and are courteously passing all matter submitted, later to be passed at the telegraph office. Because of this, the correspondent was compelled to return to Vienna in order to cable details of conditions in Budapest.

A brilliant engineer whose home has been commandeered and whose factory has been taken over with himself installed as manager, discussed with the correspondent the situation in Hungary, and has been put in charge of all other factories of a similar nature in Hungary, he said.

"It is difficult to get the workmen to work. They are spending their time demanding increases in wages. But there will be a temporary halt when our old stock of raw material is exhausted, then the Government must put up more money to pay wages or we must close."

"We can keep going for six weeks. But when we are unable to secure raw material from outside of Hungary the products of such factories will reach fabulous prices and then disappear entirely from the markets."

The Communists maintain that the Central Empires would be saved from ruin by their methods; that the capitalists, being unable or unwilling to undertake business under present conditions, the Communists will force the workers to work for a moderate wage and that the Government will furnish the capital. But when faced with the problem of securing raw materials from other countries, whose capitalists are unwilling to accept their money in payment, they talk vaguely about an exchange of products.

Back in their hands is Lenin's scheme of communizing the whole world, thus making the rich countries support the poor ones.

Among such Communists are Jules Halper, a prominent engineer; Alexis Hurevich, Commissioner for the Socialization of Factories; Professor Peter Agoston, Chancellor of the Foreign Office, and other prominent figures. A distinguished Socialist lawyer, who is known as a sincere worker for the good of humanity, is also a Communist, but is quite willing to accept the limitations and forcible destruction of the rich and middle classes if they resist the nationalization of property. He concluded the conversation with the correspondent by remarking, ironically:

"I wonder if we can succeed?"

## MARCH ON BUDAPEST BY RUSSIAN SOVIETS

Berlin Reports Also Threats on Galician Frontier.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The London Times Service.

BROOKLYN, April 9.—Berlin newspapers publish a telegram saying that a Russian Soviet army is being assembled along the Galician frontier opposite Czernowitz. A part of this army has already commenced its march toward Budapest, while other Soviet troops in Lithuania are marching toward Vink. A third Soviet detachment is advancing on Gorodny, having captured Smirna, where it took some guns and made prisoners. They expect to reach Verezka in a few days.

According to a Moscow wireless dispatch reproduced in German papers Trotsky declared to the Soviet Council that the Soviet troops were under orders to assume the offensive on all fronts and were marching on victoriously. This statement is somewhat in contradiction, so far as the Lithuanian frontier is concerned, with the latest news from Kovno, published here by the Lithuanian press bureau, according to which the Soviet army was defeated and obliged to evacuate northern Lithuania across the river Muscha, abandoning military stores.

Ponovesh has been recaptured by the Lithuanians after severe fighting, the bureau reports. Kupinsky, twenty miles east of Ponovesh, also has been taken. The Bolshevik army is retreating in disorder to the Drink.

It is difficult to reconcile these facts with a victorious offensive by the Soviet troops, though the retreat may in some way be connected with an advance on the new front toward the south. The Kovno telegram adds that the whole district of Ponovesh and Vilkomer is now cleared of Bolshevik troops and that in an encounter at Vilkomer the second Soviet regiment of 7,000 troops was entirely destroyed. The Lithuanians, having captured many prisoners and large booty, are continuing the pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks.

## BRITAIN BLOCKS MONROE CLAUSE

Continued from First Page.

tioned there remain the questions of the disposal of the Saar Valley, the left bank of the Rhine, Danzig and Fiume, but these are described as not involving in their present status the difficulties encountered in regard to reparation.

Although Premier Paderewski made an appeal to-day, it was useless, as it has been decided apparently that Danzig is to be a free city.

Of the many rumors in circulation today to explain the break between Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson one alleges it was due to a disagreement on the Irish question. This is denied positively, but with the admission that the President and the British Premier had discussed this question informally at a luncheon a week ago. This is the first admission that the matter ever has been up between the two and is interesting in view of the arrival next week of the Irish delegates from America. It is regarded as certain here that the President will not allow the Irish question to interfere with an early peace treaty.

## IDEALISTIC LEAGUE DECRIED IN A. E. F.

Captain Says U. S. Soldiers' Views Should Be Given.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Pendergast (Wash.) made public to-night a letter he has received from an unnamed Captain in the American forces in France which said in part regarding the League of Nations:

"It seems to me there should be provision made so that the members of the A. E. F. should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments in this connection."

"I believe the first and most important feature we have before us is the establishment of peace. The League of Nations proposition to be taken up later, but a full and free opportunity should be given to all Americans to express themselves in the present."

"We believe, and I can safely say 80 per cent. of the A. E. F. believe the same, that this League of Nations is a very good thing, but at the same time we believe that every interest of America should be considered and we should not allow ourselves to be deceived by the propaganda of the purely idealistic theories."

"We believe our interests lie in our own hemisphere for the present and that we must stand ready to protect its interests and keep a watchful eye on the Pacific side."

"Our work here is done. We don't want to become a police power of Europe. The boys want to go home. It is their reward; let them have it."

"Am writing you frankly of my views and the views of innumerable others on the subject. We offer no criticism, simply a statement of facts and our duty as we see it."

## DEBATED APPEAL TO ALLIES.